

File delle risposte: Comprensione del testo

1. **In the postwar period many major US cities have experienced population decline. The reason for this is:**
 - 1.1 Crime has increased in urban areas, obliging many people to move out of the city.
 - >> 1.2 Many industries have closed down, reducing the amount of employment on offer.
 - 1.3 Both the above factors together.

2. **According to the text, the first mega-city (or megacities) of the modern (19th century and later) world was/were:**
 - 2.1 New York.
 - 2.2 London & Tokyo.
 - >> 2.3 Beijing.

3. **In the 19th century many large cities (in what is now the 'developed world') had rapidly increasing populations. According to the text, this population increase was due to:**
 - 3.1 very high birth rates among the urban populations of the time.
 - 3.2 very high birth rates among the urban populations & heavy migration from the countryside to the cities.
 - >> 3.3 heavy migration from the countryside to the cities.

4. **According to the text, the mega-cities of the 'developed world' are now generally experiencing negative population growth.**
 - >> 4.1 TRUE.
 - 4.2 FALSE.
 - 4.3 The text has nothing to say on this point.

5. **Population growth in the developed world is generally negative, but the USA is an exception. Its estimated population growth for the period to 2050 is:**
 - >> 5.1 close to the average for the world as a whole.
 - 5.2 roughly equal to that of countries in the developing world with the highest population growth.
 - 5.3 the text has nothing to say on this point.

6. **Regarding mega-cities in the developing world, the text says:**
 - 6.1 When cities in the developing world achieve 'mega-city status' (i.e. their populations rise to 10 million or above), population growth is

effectively out of control, having developed a momentum that cannot be stopped.

- >> 6.2 When cities in the developing world achieve 'mega-city status' (i.e. their populations rise to 10 million or above), it does sometimes happen that their population growth slows down, stops and even becomes negative.
 - 6.3 When cities in the developing world achieve 'mega-city status' (i.e. their populations rise to 10 million or above), it normally happens that their population growth slows down, stops and even becomes negative.
7. **According to what is written in the text, when people in developing countries abandon the countryside and migrate to a large conurbation, they generally end up:**
- 7.1 living in conditions that are no worse than those they experienced in the countryside.
 - >> 7.2 living in conditions that are considerably worse than those they experienced in the countryside.
 - 7.3 enjoying better living conditions but at the price of having to accept terrible exploitation in the workplace.
8. **Predicted population growth for Africa is that it could double its present population by 2050,**
- 8.1 but this prediction does not take account of the likely effects of the continuing AIDS epidemic, as well as other factors (wars, famines etc).
 - >> 8.2 and this prediction takes account of the likely effects of the continuing AIDS epidemic, as well as other factors (wars, famines etc).
 - 8.3 but the text does not say whether this prediction takes account of the effects of the AIDS epidemic or not.
9. **The main concern of the text you have read could best be summarised as follows:**
- >> 9.1 'What will happen to the world when 80% (or more) of its population lives in cities?'
 - 9.2 'What will happen in a world where the developed nations have permanently declining populations and the developing nations are experiencing constant population growth?'
 - 9.3 'What can we do to stop urban degradation in developing nations?'
10. **The text you have read is in fact only an extract from a longer text. On the basis of the part you have read, how do you think the rest of the text (the**

part which you have not been given to read) will continue?

- 10.1 Having considered environmental problems (water, air etc), it will move on to deal in general terms with health problems (epidemics, diet etc).
- >> 10.2 Having considered environmental problems (water, air etc) in general terms, it will go on to investigate how specific mega-cities in the developing world are experiencing these (and other) problems.
- 10.3 It will change its emphasis from environmental questions to political ones (e.g. Should we expect the huge impoverished urban populations of developing countries to cause political instability?).